



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Friday
8 September 1995

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Burundi

Tutsi-Dominated Army Accused of Killing Hutus

AB0709195695 London BBC World Service
in English 0615 GMT 6 Sep 95

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Once again, the Tutsi-dominated Army has been accused of killing and persecuting Hutu civilians in the suburbs of the capital, Bujumbura. Over the past 18 months, tens of thousands of Hutus have been forced out of their homes in the wake of sweeps by government soldiers in pursuit, they say, of Hutu gunmen. Now, a document produced by concerned Hutus displaced from the worst-hit suburbs of Kamenge and Kinama, details the killings, and condemns what it calls the virtual silence of the United Nations and OAU envoys to Burundi in the face of what is happening. William Wallace reports from Bujumbura:

[Begin Wallace recording] In a document published this week, a group of displaced Hutus from the suburbs of Kamenge and Kinama condemn the silence of the international community and the Burundi Government in the face of continued killing of Hutu civilians. Many displaced Hutus from Bujumbura have lost family members, jobs, and property during recent military operations to purge the Hutu ghettos of gunmen. Now, for the first time, they report the excessive force used by the largely-Tutsi Army in their pursuit of Hutu gunmen, accusing soldiers of torturing hundreds of innocent Hutu civilians in the process. Their report blames the United Nations special envoy, Ahmadou Ould Abdallah, for underplaying the level of carnage in Burundi and, in particular, the widespread killing of Hutus. It's equally regrettable, the report adds, that the representative for the Organization of African Unity remained silent faced with the gravity of the situation. The report calls on the Burundi Government to give the reconstruction of destroyed Hutu suburbs priority — and promptly — so that Hutus can once again live in the capital. Peace in Burundi must begin in Bujumbura, the report states.

Although the report is propagandist in tone, many observers would accept, given the worsening state of Hutu suburbs over the past few months, that a number of the concerns it raises are justified. [end recording]

Zaire

Mobutu Blames Belgium for Zaire's Problems

BR0709142895 Brussels DE STANDAARD in Dutch
4 Sep 95 p 3

[Report by Rik De Gendt: "Belgium is Mobutu's Scapegoat"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Brussels — To a small group of foreign journalists Zairian President Sese Seko Mobutu

blamed Belgium for more or less everything which has gone wrong in his country over the last five years — since the start of democratization in 1990. But he did not spare other foreign powers and Zaire's own political class either. The only person he did not criticize was himself.

"I do not meddle in Belgian affairs, therefore, Belgium must finally leave me in peace for once," said a jumpy Mobutu on Friday [1 September] during the interview arranged by the AFRIQUE NO. 1 regional broadcasting station. He complained at length about the fact that "Belgium abuses its position in Benelux, the EU, and NATO to set the entire world against the Zairian people in general and its leader in particular."

The international diplomatic isolation of Mobutu which is maintained at Belgian insistence — apart from a few French exceptions — still annoys the marshal. "No single country even thinks of thanking Zaire for what it has done for the Rwandan refugees," he commented sarcastically.

Mobutu briefly played his favorite tune of "savior of the people." The democratization process had only brought chaos and suffering, he said. For that reason it was high time for him to once again take the leadership of the country firmly in hand.

Clearly Mobutu's message was mainly intended for foreign ears. State radio or television made no mention at all of the interview until early evening yesterday, DE STANDAARD learned from a fellow countryman in the capital Kinshasa. Observers there saw some link between the interview and an opposition action "against the dictatorship."

On Friday Etienne Tshisekedi's USORAL [Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition and Allies] had called on the population to carry out a "dead city and dead country" protest. The point of contention was once again the "illegal" appointment of Kengo wa Dondo as prime minister.

"The call was not followed massively, but the action could still be felt clearly. There was virtually no life in the residential Gombe neighborhood throughout the entire day. In working class neighborhoods the streets remained deserted and the shops closed until the afternoon. After that normal activity was resumed," according to an eyewitness.

Djibouti**Strike Movement 'Weakening' After Two Days***AB0709223095 Paris AFP in French
1556 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Djibouti, 7 Sep (AFP) — The general strike movement, which was launched on 6 September in Djibouti by the trade unions to oppose austerity measures, seemed to be weakening today. Only personnel from the Djibouti International Autonomous Port and the railroad company continued the strike, whereas everywhere else — notably at the airport — work resumed.

In a joint press communique, the Djibouti General Workers Union [UGTD] and the Djibouti Labor Union [UDT] denounced "the non-respect by the government of workers union rights, fallacious promises, and the brutality of the security forces."

Security forces were prominently deployed in significant numbers on 6 September, but their numbers were reduced today. Several union leaders who were arrested on 6 September were still in police custody today at the national police headquarters.

Among them, it was learned from union sources, are UGTD Secretary General Kamil Diraneh and UDT Chairman Ahmed Djama Egueh.

Eritrea**President, Museveni Issue Joint Communique***EA0709201695 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1600 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Today, at the end of a three-day official visit by His Excellency President Yoweri Museveni of the Republic of Uganda to Eritrea, the two governments issued a joint communique. In the communique, both presidents agreed to further strengthen bilateral relations in all fields, especially education, information, tourism, communications, commerce, and trade.

On the basis of the January 1994 agreement signed by the two governments in Kampala, Uganda, both presidents agreed to further strengthen and develop existing relations between their governments and peoples, and agreed to form a joint ministerial commission to follow up the implementation of the agreements.

Presidents Isayas Afewerki and Yoweri Museveni called on the various groups in Somalia, Sudan, Liberia, and Rwanda to resolve their differences peacefully. On regional cooperation, both presidents expressed their strong convictions concerning the steps taken to reform the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and

Development [IGADD] and stressed the importance of forming a conflict prevention committee within IGADD. They also reaffirmed their support for the principle of IGADD resolving the conflict in Sudan peacefully.

On international cooperation, both presidents said they would work to further develop the peace and stability of the region, and to establish economic, social, and political relations within the region.

Ethiopia**Drug Trafficking, Consumption Increasing***EA0709123395 Nairobi KNA in English
0820 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (KNA-PANA) [no date as received] — Trafficking and consumption of illicit drugs has risen by more than 400 per cent in the east African state of Ethiopia in two years, according to data released by the pharmaceutical department of the Ministry of Health.

"Illegal trafficking and use of dangerous drugs has increased in Ethiopia, as a result of which a 470 per cent growth has been registered during the past two years regarding the interception of hashish", the official Ethiopian News Agency (ENA), quoted the ministry as saying.

It said the circulation of cannabis and hashish is on the rise in the country while the youth in big towns is highly in the habit of taking these dangerous drugs.

The ministry said 5,224 grammes of drugs, mainly hashish, were intercepted in 1992, while 150,558 grammes of hashish were seized in 1993. It did not give data for 1994 and the current year. The report said 290 people have been arrested so far for trafficking in illicit drugs. It said 77 grammes of cocaine were seized in 1992 while 24,956 grammes of heroin were intercepted in 1993 [numbers as received]. Some 37 people have also been arrested for being involved, the report said.

Meanwhile, a psychiatrist at the Emanuel Hospital in Addis Ababa has said that most of the patients undergoing mental treatment at the hospital were drug addicts who take cannabis, hashish or chew qat [*catha edulis*] as well as those who misuse medicines. Use of drugs and dangerous medicines could directly or indirectly result in mental illness, Dr. Mesfin Araya said, appealing to the youth to abstain from such activities.

Kenya

'Hundreds' Homeless After Hooligans Burn Homes

EA0709200595 *Nairobi KNA in English*
1705 GMT 7 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Migori, 7 September (KNA) — The Migori DC [district commissioner], Mr. Hassan Haji, has today condemned perpetrators of political hooliganism in East Kadem location of the district, where 121 houses were torched down during the last two days, leaving hundreds of families displaced without shelter.

The DC, who was addressing three public barazas [meetings] at Athochi Rakuom, Olasi, and Ochuna Market centers where the displaced victims have set up camps, disclosed that 20 suspects have been arrested, while some who had crossed to a neighboring country were being pursued.

He said security had been beefed up to restore peace among the Karer [as received] and Kadem warring clans and urged wananchi [citizens] in the area to shun tribal sentiments from some leaders, meant to create tension.

He advised the two clans to forget their political affiliations by maintaining peace, noting that nobody benefits when wananchi fight over petty issues arising from political differences.

He led wananchi in resolving to maintain peace by coexisting harmoniously and appointed several elders who will reconcile the two clans and ensure those displaced were resettled.

Police: One Injured in Post-Election Violence

EA0709205595 *Nairobi KNA in English*
1710 GMT 7 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kisumu, 7 September (KNA) — Sixteen suspects have been arrested and are assisting police with investigations in connection with violence which erupted in East Kadem location of Migori District yesterday, police sources confirmed.

The Nyanza provincial police officer, Mr. Jeremiah Matagaro, said 52 homesteads, comprising of 125 houses and 61 granaries were razed down following the violence which were sparked off after the announcement of the results of the civic by-election, whose victor is Mr. Ouma Olare of KANU [Kenya African National Union].

One person was speared in the back and is admitted at Givibe dispensary while a shop at Odhoo Trading Center was looted, Mr. Matagaro said in a press statement.

Police swiftly moved to the area have restored order and residents have been assured of adequate security for themselves and their property.

Mr. Matagaro said security has been tightened and police are under strict instructions to arrest anyone inciting violence.

According to Mr. matagaro, FORD-Kenya [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Kenya] youths attacked KANU supporters leading to the fracas which left 41 goats, 21 heads of cattle and one donkey missing.

Group Reports 32 Deaths at Hands of Police

EA0809121495 *Nairobi EAST AFRICAN STANDARD in English 7 Sep 95 p 5*

[Article by Buff Mshamba: "Thirty-Two People Killed, Commission Alarmed by Police 'Homicide'"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Police have shot dead 32 people between January and June and no inquest has been held on any of the deaths, the Kenya Human Rights Commission said yesterday.

The commission said in their second quarterly report just released that the number of casualties raises serious concern.

"In most of these cases, the names of the people shot dead are not even publicly released and all that we have is the police claim that the people were wanted criminals or were trying to escape or were shooting at the police," the report said.

Saying the period was a tough time for human rights and democracy in Kenya, the report said the victims were killed by the police without trial or hearing.

The commission's executive director, Maina Kiai, said close scrutiny of the killings showed that the police were allegedly less than honest in some of their claims.

"Some have suggested that these killings are in response to the killings of policemen by thugs. While no one condones cop killing, the two issues are not the same," Kiai said.

Minister Concerned About Fighting in Sudan

EA0709121995 *Nairobi KNA in English*
0925 GMT 7 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, yesterday said the government was perturbed by the recent escalation of fighting in southern Sudan.

He said President Daniel arap Moi was personally concerned over the loss of human life in that area and

hoped the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) would help bring about peace there. The minister pointed out that an initial cease-fire brokered by the former U.S. President Jimmy Carter was extended early this year by President Moi but this had now collapsed. He said the renewed fighting could result in more refugees and an economically unstable region.

Mr. Musyoka was speaking at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, where he was accompanied by research, technical training and technology minister, Dr. Zachary Onyonka, to meet and hold discussions with the Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation Mr. Jan Pronk. Mr. Pronk was on a stopover from a tour of central and southern African countries. Mr. Musyoka said President Moi was the chairman of the conflict resolution committee of a revitalized IGADD and had mandated Dr. Onyonka to chair the committee.

Mr. Pronk is the current chairman of "Friends of IGADD", a coalition of countries which seek to support the revitalization of the organization. He said the group supports conflict resolution activity of IGADD as economic and political issues were interrelated. The Friends of IGADD include the Netherlands, U.S.A., Italy and Britain.

The Netherlands minister regretted the renewed fighting in southern Sudan saying political conflicts are not conducive to economic development. He said his group seeks to give economic, political, financial and technical support to a revitalized IGADD as a way of encouraging regional cooperation.

The three ministers later went into a late-night closed session at the airport. Present during the discussions were the Netherlands Ambassador Mr. Rudolf Treffers and the director of political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. Gerald Raichenah [spelling as received].

Somalia

USC-SNA Calls For Resistance Against Aidid

EA0709204995 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Pacification in Somali
1630 GMT 7 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The USC-SNA [United Somali Congress- Somali National Alliance] executive committee today in its regular session discussed at length the provocative eight-point decree issued on 4 September by the self-appointed group aimed at creating anarchy and sowing the seeds of discord among the Somali people.

In connection with this, the USC-SNA executive committee has issued a call to Mogadishu citizens and USC-SNA supporters living in other regions and districts.

After realizing it had failed to get international and local recognition, the self-appointed group decided to issue an eight-point decree which calls for war, looting, killing, kidnapping, and setting one clan against another. The decree is the same as Decree No. 54 used by the dictatorial regime of Muhammad Siad Barre. The three-month-old self-styled group has resorted to killing innocent people and abusing democracy and human rights, in contrast to the sacrifices and struggle made in order to revive democracy and human rights.

The USC-SNA considers the decree as naked provocation aimed at creating a civil war in which there will be no winners. The USC-SNA is one of the many Somali political organizations which does not recognize the self-appointed group, and it is busy finding ways of bringing peace to Somalia and holding an all-party reconciliation conference to pave the way for the formation of a broad-based government.

The USC-SNA strongly condemns the violent acts committed on 5 September 1995 at ex-control, Balcad control, and the pasta factory. [sentence as heard] Out of hopelessness, and in the hope of derailing the peace process, the self-styled group denied the people of the central regions their rights.

The USC-SNA calls on its supporters and those championing freedom, democracy, and equality to fully counter the dictatorial and terroristic tendencies of the self-styled group. The USC-SNA also calls on all politicians, the enlightened, religious leaders, fighters for justice, women, and the youth, to be in the forefront in the task of putting the general interests of society first.

Kidnapped AFP Correspondent Said 'Arrested'

AB0809111895 Paris AFP in English
1004 GMT 8 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, Sep 8 (AFP) — The AFP correspondent in Somalia, seized by three armed men on Tuesday [5 September], was "arrested" by the security services of warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid, the general's radio station reported.

The radio accused the correspondent, Ali Musa Abdi, of unspecified "serious crimes" against the "government" set up by General Aidid after his supporters elected him "interim president" of Somalia in June.

It said Abdi would be tried "very soon," and warned that those who behaved like him would be severely punished. Government forces had been seeking him "for a long time," it added.

Abdi was seized in Aidid territory in south Mogadishu as he was on his way to cover the opening of a road, a ceremony organized by Aidid rivals.

The radio announcement came just hours after Aidid told the BBC, for whom Abdi also files, that he knew nothing about the incident but had asked his men to find Abdi and free him.

A friend of Abdi's in Mogadishu told AFP by telephone that the correspondent was transferred Thursday morning from a villa in south Mogadishu to a cell in the building of the former Criminal Investigation Department near the "Kilometre 4" traffic circle in the center of south Mogadishu, an area controlled by Aidid.

Two aides to Osman Ali Hassan "Atto," Aidid's former financier, but now his bitter rival, shared Abdi's cell during the day but were freed in the evening.

Abdi, who said recently he had received 22 death threats since 1991, moved several weeks ago from the south of the capital to north Mogadishu, controlled by Aidid rival Ali Mahdi Mohamed, who also styles himself "interim president."

Abdi said that move was prompted by threats from Aidid associates who accused him of portraying a "negative image" of the general.

No outside country has yet recognised any government in Somalia, which has been ruled by feuding warlords since the overthrow of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre in 1991. Aidid meanwhile appointed seven more "ministers" Thursday, swelling his "cabinet" to 75.

The capital was quiet but tense Friday morning following street battles this week in the Bermuda neighborhood between militias loyal to Aidid and Ali Mahdi. Some bodies were still lying on the streets.

Uganda

Two Main Parties Agree on Electoral Pact

EA0609163295 Nairobi THE EASTAFRICAN
in English 4 Sep 95 pp 1,2

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Uganda's two main political parties, the Democratic Party [DP] and the Uganda People's Congress [UPC], have agreed to field a single presidential candidate and not to compete against each other in the parliamentary constituencies in next year's general election.

They hope by this landmark pact to inflict a humiliating defeat on President Yoweri Museveni personally and on his National Resistance Movement [NRM] across the country.

DP leader Dr. Paul Ssemogerere indicated last Friday [1 September] that the decision to put up a single presidential contender and to agree on a joint candidate in every constituency was taken in intensive discussions with the UPC leadership. Dr. Ssemogerere resigned from Mr. Museveni's cabinet recently to prepare for a run at the presidency.

Confirming the strategy, leading UPC presidential hopeful Dr. Adonia Tiberondwa told "THE EAST-AFRICAN" that an alliance was the only way to defeat President Museveni, and he was willing to back a joint candidate provided the agreement was between the party organs and not individuals. "Museveni made an agreement with some Baganda loyalists in the bush to restore federalism, but all these pacts are now being denied because they were made by individuals," Dr. Tiberondwa said. "We are for the alliance but we are guarding against one group swallowing up its partner."

For the first time in Uganda's history, the UPC has thus effectively acknowledged taking second place to DP, which analysts say demonstrates its acceptance of new political realities. The UPC secretary for special duties, Mr. Patrick Mwendha, said jointly backing Dr. Ssemogerere was being seriously considered on [the] grounds that no single party could go it alone against President Museveni. "By banning party activity, Museveni thought he was dividing us but instead he has united us," a beaming Mr. Mwendha said. "We could not use normal means to operate in an abnormal situation."

In what seemed an indicator of readiness to accept the vice president in the event of a Ssemogerere victory, the UPC's presidential policy commission is to submit three names to their exiled leader, ex-President Milton Obote in Lusaka, Zambia, in three week's time. Mr. Obote will name one of them for the vice presidential post. UPC's number two post fell vacant when its vice president, Mr. Paul Muwanga, died.

A veteran MP and senior UPC man, Mr. Yona Kanyomozi, said that fielding a joint candidate would be good for the party and the best thing for Uganda. But he said the agreement must be well-documented. Mr. Kanyomozi said the UPC needed someone "young and dynamic" to lead the party at this crucial time and it was also in Dr. Obote's interest to accept change.

The exiled leader has faxed reminders to his followers that he is still the party boss, though he is no longer opposed to fielding a single presidential candidate. His only insistence has been that any DP-UPC arrangement must be done through party organs and approved by him.

The presidential policy commission will soon be expanded to reflect a regional balance.

In an evident move to neutralize the NRM, Mr. Mwondha disclosed that the UPC intends to ensure more representatives are appointed to the commission from Mbale, Busoga, Karamoja and West Nile.

High DP officials are already working round the clock, fine-tuning a regional-oriented strategy that aims at rallying the north, east and central regions against the west which is being branded as the home of the NRM. The so-called alliance worked in recent student elections at Makerere University and a DP official said this encouraged the party that it could work at national level.

The DP will seek to use the sensitive issue of federalism to win over the Baganda who dominate the central region. Busoga region could be shared with the NRM, while activists expect the UPC to sweep the north and east.

Asked if he was worried about a Baganda backlash over his new alliance with their long-time enemy, the UPC, Dr. Ssemogerere said the DP would expose the NRM's dealings with more discredited UPC members "and other skeletons in their cupboards. We will not leave the NRM as a monopoly on broad-based politics."

According to Dr. Ssemogerere, the alliance will highlight such issues as what he called the unfulfilled aspirations of the people.

"In Buganda, people wanted a federal arrangement but they never got it," he said. "The question of political pluralism was not resolved and the enjoyment of human rights is not yet guaranteed. The mood in the party is to participate and support candidates who will address matters which are unresolved by the new constitution."

Meanwhile, the UPC is carrying its human rights battle to foreign capitals. Parties are not allowed to have branches, so the UPC has opened "bureaus" in London, New York and Scandinavia, whose brief is to expose alleged NRM human rights failures.

But the alliance also has problems. A breakaway group led by a DP strongman, Wasswa Ziritwawula, launched a new political party last Saturday [2 September], saying they had lost confidence in the DP over its failure to take a firm political stand. The Action Party (TAP) says it believes in a coalition government as the best choice for Uganda at the moment.

Interim chairman Ziritwawula told "THE EAST AFRICAN", "TAP is accommodative, sensitive and caring. It will ensure social justice for all." He said the DP had submitted to the UPC government when it usurped power after a DP victory in the 1980 elections, legitimized the Tito Okello military junta in 1985, and allied with Museveni's NRM in 1986 as well as being party to its subsequent extension of power.

Dr. Tiberondwa said the Kenyan opposition parties together got more votes than the ruling KANU [Kenya African National Union] but were defeated by their disunity.

A joint opposition candidate in Uganda is not likely to be a compromise and will always come from the two big parties. Both DP and UPC sources have confirmed that when the agreement is finally written, the joint candidate after the next elections will come from UPC.

The general election is expected in mid-1996.

Parliament Fails To Pass Elections Amendment

MB0709175295 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1720 GMT 7 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Parliament Sept 7 SAPA — Parliament's crisis deepened on Thursday [7 September] as the ANC and NP [National Party] together failed to pass constitutional legislation vital to the pending local government elections, and opposition parties walked out of a key education committee.

The NP threatened to boycott committees next week to protest what it said was the "bulldozing" of legislation through Parliament without sufficient consultation.

Government ministers and parliamentary officials met Thursday night to assess how the failure to pass the bill would affect elections due on November 1.

A constitutional amendment allowing staggered local elections, supported by both ANC and NP, failed to pass because not enough MPs and senators from these parties turned up to make the required two-thirds majority.

President Nelson Mandela was due to deal with Parliament's crisis during an extended ANC National Working Committee meeting soon after he returned from a state visit to Botswana on Thursday night.

The Constitution Second Amendment Bill was opposed by the DP [Democratic Party], IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and ACDP [African Christian Democratic Party]. Deputy Speaker Bhadra Ranchoo said it would be brought before the house at a future date.

In another development Thursday the NP and opposition parties walked out of a key education committee to protest what it described as attempts to "bulldoze" Minister Sibusiso Bengu's controversial Education Policy Bill through Parliament.

MPs representing the NP, FF [Freedom Front], DP and IFP said they were united behind a demand for the bill, which puts control of education policy into central government hands, to be tested in the Constitutional Court. The ANC, however, said it had a sufficient majority in the committee and Parliament to pass the bill.

Threatening to boycott parliamentary committees next week, National Assembly Deputy leader Dr Dawie de Villiers (NP) said his party demanded a fair opportunity to debate legislation thoroughly. The NP was not trying to frustrate the passage of bills, but MPs should not be seen as mere rubber stamps.

With several major pieces of legislation tabled in the last week, the ministers of labour, education and land affairs

all want bills they are herding passed before Parliament adjourns next week.

The failed constitutional bill on Thursday needed support from 327 of the 490 MPs and senators, but the ANC and NP together could muster only 302 votes. The opposing parties polled 64 votes.

Meyer: Elections Not Jeopardized

MB0709191495 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1900 GMT 7 Sep 95

[Report by Angela Quintal]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Sept 7 SAPA — Parliament's failure to pass key constitutional legislation on Thursday [7 September] would not jeopardise the November 1 local government elections, Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer said on Thursday night.

The Constitution Second Amendment Bill, largely aimed at facilitating staggered elections, would be put to Parliament again next week, he told SAPA. Meyer did not elaborate.

"We would have preferred that it went through this week for administrative purposes, but the elections won't be put in arrears."

Asked about the extent to which National Party [NP] absentee MPs may have contributed to the failure of the required two-thirds majority, Meyer said: "Our members were probably all there. Proportionally we probably had a bigger turnout than the ANC."

On the effect the bill's delay could have on the nomination process for candidates, Meyer said only civil servants planning to stand might be affected. However, the actual nomination cut-off date was "around September 22". Meyer said he did not envisage further problems preventing staggered elections being held.

The NP and ANC — the only two parties to support the measure — mustered 302 votes, while 327 were needed for the required two-thirds majority. The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], FF [Freedom Front], DP [Democratic Party], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and ACDP [African Christian Democratic Party] totalled 64 against.

Cabinet Approves Arms Manufacture, Export

MB0809112895 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
8 Sep 95 p 3

[Report by Norman Chandler]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa's [SA] armaments industry has been given a new lease of life as

a result of a Cabinet decision taken yesterday. After months of controversy the Government has decided that arms manufacturing and exporting can continue, but under strict conditions.

The R4-billion [rands] industry will now come under the scrutiny of the newly established National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC).

The decision ends the monopoly held by the State-owned Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] organisation for the granting of permits for armaments, a situation which was expected following a recent statement made by Defence Minister Joe Modise that "sensitive requests" were being vetted by himself and Deputy Minister Ronnie Kasrils.

Decisions on what weapons will be available for sale or not will be based on product classification, such as sensitive equipment, major equipment, sensitive significant equipment, non-sensitive equipment, non-lethal equipment and equipment not for sale.

The NCACC is to be a three tier organisation headed by Defence Secretary Pierre Steyn, said committee chairman Asmal Kader, who is also Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry.

Kader said in Pretoria that the ministers of Foreign Affairs, Safety and Security, Defence, Transport, Intelligence Services, Trade and Industry, and Arts, Culture, Science and Technology would have permanent status on a departmental review structure, with additional ministries coopted "by the nature and impact of specific permit applications".

A third level will involve the ministries of Defense, Foreign Affairs and Trade and Industry which will scrutinise applications under the chairmanship of Steyn.

In addition, a special inspectorate is being established which will report to Parliament.

According to information disclosed by Kader's office yesterday, the new dispensation would allow the national defence force to meet its constitutional obligations. "To permit cost-effective performance by the defence industry and reduce unit costs of production of items required by the SA National Defence Force [SANDF], the defence industry must have access to international markets," the statement said.

"Not all defence equipment required by the SANDF can or should be procured from local industry. Many complex systems cannot be produced cost-effectively by local firms."

Restrictions on South African products sold overseas will be strictly applied. These include: weapons for armed conflict, regional conflict human rights abuses, or

a buildup of arms which could pose a threat to national, regional or international peace and security.

Striking Soweto Nurses Given Third Ultimatum

*MB0709173995 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1650 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Sept 7 SAPA — Striking nurses at Baragwanath Hospital near Soweto have been given until Friday [8 September] afternoon to return to work or face dismissal or disciplinary action — the third ultimatum directed at them in two days.

Gauteng Superintendent General Dr Ralph Mgijima on Thursday afternoon issued a memorandum saying striking day shift employees should return to work by 3PM and night shift workers by 7PM on Friday.

This follows earlier ultimatums from acting Health Minister Tito Mboweni and the Gauteng Government for the nurses return to their posts by 8AM on Thursday, and then midday. The nurses ignored both deadlines. Their demands include a 25 percent pay increase.

Mgijima's memorandum warned the nurses that their action "constitutes an illegal strike which is also a material breach of your contract of service". He also warned that their participation in the strike amounted to a criminal offence which could result in a fine or imprisonment.

"In the event of dismissal, remuneration for accumulated leave will not be payable and members of a pension fund will forfeit their membership and will only be entitled to their own contributions plus nominal interest in terms of the relevant pension fund rules," the memorandum said.

Nurses interviewed by SAPA at Baragwanath rejected the document and said they would continue striking. They said Mgijima was threatening them instead of addressing their grievances.

Spokeswoman for the Baragwanath Health Forum, Sister Belinda Kgogo, said the nurses would decide what action to take following the memorandum. Although she was not mandated to say how nurses should react, she believed they would continue the strike until their demands were met.

"We are not against what is in the memorandum. It is a step that can be taken by any responsible government to show that it cannot be undermined by a group of nurses. But we have not yet received a response from the people we were negotiating with concerning the opening of the bargaining chamber. They have promised to press for the immediate opening of the chamber because this is a crucial issue."

Kgogo said the nurses only wanted a positive answer and they would be back at work.

Sexwale Gives Nurses Friday Deadline

*MB0809093095 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0921 GMT 08 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Sept 8 SAPA — After an emergency Gauteng Executive Council meeting on Friday [8 September] morning, Premier Tokyo Sexwale said a Friday deadline for striking nurses to return to work would stand, and those not returning would be fired.

"This strike is not about producing books," Sexwale said, addressing a Johannesburg news conference. "It's about saving lives and that's what a good government does."

Sexwale said the strike involving more than 3,500 nurses and gripping several hospitals had put extreme pressure on the government but deadlines would no longer be extended. Nurses on day shift would be expected to return to work by 3PM and nurses on night shift by 7PM.

MEC [member of the Executive Council] for health Amos Masondo said the government was working on solutions to the pay and working conditions dispute. The plans had potential, but they depended on nurses' patience. "We would like to be positive now and think that the nurses will return to work," he said. "If not, we will ask retired nurses, doctors and members of the community to offer their services in the crisis."

Calling the strike insensitive, Sexwale said nurses had to keep in mind two things: people's health and the country's 40 per cent unemployment rate, the latter showing many South Africans were in worse circumstances than nurses.

IFP Marchers Storm Johannesburg Council

*MB0709163095 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1546 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Sept 7 SAPA — About 300 Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] members, demanding their names be placed on the voters' roll, stormed the transitional metropolitan council chamber in Johannesburg on Thursday afternoon.

The demonstrators, from Matella Hostel in Soweto, marched into the city, but were denied entry to the Metropolitan Centre in Braamfontein. They stormed and wrecked the foyer. Afterwards, the foyer was strewn with paper, broken glass, wrecked furniture and damaged ornaments.

Marcher Miriam Nhlapo said their names had been on the provisional voters' roll. However, they saw in newspapers during the week that their names no longer appeared on the roll. The march was organised by the Soweto branch of the IFP and led by branch leader Themba Khova.

Ex-MK, APLA Members Demobilized From SANDF

*MB0809061995 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 2000 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hundreds of former MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe — Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] soldiers have been demobilized from the South African National Defense Force [SANDF]. The first group of 371 soldiers from Wallmannsthal received their severance pay today. The move is in line with the defense force rationalization plan announced by Defense Minister Joe Modise last month. Some 225 million rands has been budgeted for the demobilization of troops who don't qualify for integration into the SANDF.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Leoni Kok] Since the integration process started early last year the main assembly area Wallmannsthal has had its fair share of problems. There have been numerous complaints from troops about living conditions and the slowness of the process. Many troops went AWOL. Since those early days, however, things have improved. Sixteen thousand ex-MK and APLA troops have been integrated successfully. Today 371 troops left Wallmannsthal as part of the demobilization plan.

[Colonel Connie van Rensburg] Basically this group that are demobilizing today do not meet with the basic requirements as laid down by the JMCC [Joint Military Coordinating Council] during the transitional period and therefore we cannot take them into the national defense force. The only option they have is to demobilize but they can demobilize taking the package and going home, or as I have said, taking the package and going to the Services Corp where they will be taught basic skills.

[Kok] Many are disillusioned with their packages. Depending on the amount of years spent in the service of the liberation armies payments range from between 12-48,000 rand. A reliable source said some MK veterans were apparently promised by their leaders that they would receive houses and large amounts of cash if they were not integrated into the SANDF. It is uncertain what these individuals will do once they get back home. They refused to talk to TV News saying the media was

unsympathetic to their problems while they were on the base. [end recording]

Commissioner Promotes 8,000 Police Officials

*MB0709140395 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1337 GMT 07 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Sept 7 SAPA — Police Commissioner George Fivaz on Thursday announced the promotion of about 8,000 police officials to non-commissioned ranks after they passed a series of examinations.

In a statement in Pretoria, he assured those members entitled to have their promotions backdated that they would not lose anything financially. They would receive back-pay.

Fivaz said he regretted not being able to announce promotions of personnel to commissioned ranks. These had to be approved by President Nelson Mandela and would be submitted to him immediately. Fivaz said promotions based on merit were still under consideration, but would be done on the basis of vacancies, available funds and the requirements of the interim promotion policy of the South African police service. More promotions would be announced in due course.

The South African Police Union [SAPU] earlier on Thursday presented an ultimatum to Fivaz to announce the promotions before 2PM or face industrial action.

SAPU Secretary Pieter-Don Brandt said he was happy the promotions had been announced, although it was unfortunate an ultimatum had had to be delivered. SAPU hoped the promotion of personnel to commissioned ranks would receive top priority from Mandela's office.

Violence, Crime Decrease 'Drastically' in Natal

*MB0809075395 Johannesburg SAbm Radio Network
in English 0500 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The deployment of additional security forces in KwaZulu/Natal has drastically reduced violence and crime in some parts of the province.

So says senior police and army officers after the first week of the deployment. However, they remain convinced that only a political solution will bring lasting peace. Last week a thousand additional men were sent to the province to quell unrest and violent crimes. On a visit to temporary bases in the region, security personnel said attacks on homesteads and villages were often carried out by groups of armed men from outside these areas.

De Klerk Says Volkstaat Demands Ignore Reality

*MB0709152295 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1506 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[Embargoed by SAPA until 1830 GMT on 7 September]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Montagu September 7 SAPA — The demand for an Afrikaner volkstaat [homeland] ignored economic, demographic and political realities, Deputy-President FW de Klerk said on Thursday [7 September] night.

Speaking at Montagu's centenary celebrations, De Klerk said many people had found it difficult to accept a new political dispensation in which they did not enjoy special privileges.

"It was difficult for some Afrikaners to forego the ideal of national self-determination in their own state — so difficult that they are still clinging to this ideal, in spite of the...realities around them," he said.

Committee Firm on New Constitution Deadline

*MB0709120195 Johannesburg SAbm Radio Network
in English 1000 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A Constitutional Assembly management committee has decided that the May 9 next year deadline for South Africa's new constitution will stand, with a possible extension to the end of June. This effectively overrules a proposal from the Constitutional Assembly administration last week that the interim constitution's deadline be extended to November next year. The interim constitution stipulates that the final constitution has to be adopted by May 9. Any extension of this requires a constitutional amendment. The committee has agreed that the deadline issue could be reviewed in about February.

Winnie Mandela Interviewed at Beijing Conference

*MB0709051095 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television
Network in English 1730 GMT 6 Sep 95*

[Interview with ANC Women's League President Winnie Mandela by correspondent Sylvia Vollenhoven at the Great Wall Sheraton Hotel in Beijing, China; date not given; on the "Agenda/Newsline" program — recorded]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Vollenhoven] We are talking to the president of the ANC Women's League, Mrs. Winnie Mandela, here in her hotel room — room number 13 on the 13th floor. Mrs. Mandela, welcome. Are you superstitious at all?

[Mandela] Not at all. I think that is why I am in room 13.

[Vollenhoven, laughing] You didn't have problems with it?

[Mandela] Not at all.

[Vollenhoven] On to more serious matters. You've spent a few days now at the United Nations conference. What is your assessment of the proceedings so far, both here at the main conference in Beijing and out there in Huairou at the NGO [nongovernmental organization] conference?

[Mandela] Well, I must admit that I do have concerns about the conference. I was, however, very impressed by some of the speeches which were made on the first day of the conference, and I must also clarify what happened when we were refused entrance into an occasion which was arranged by the Chinese.

[Vollenhoven] There's an impression back home that you were not invited, that you were not welcome. Why is that?

[Mandela] No, well that is the usual mischief which originates from the Stratcom [Strategic Communications Unit; apartheid-era security unit reportedly connected to "third force" activities] days. We will come to that. I am here representing the oppressed women of South Africa. I represent the league. I am leading a delegation of the Women's League, the national executive of the Women's League. I am here with my deputy, Thandi Modise. We are here officially. We have dual...

[Vollenhoven, interrupting] What happened to you on that first day?

[Mandela] What happened there...we were invited to attend that function, and we were told to present ourselves at 10 AM. On our invitations the time was mentioned as 10 AM, and we were there at that time. We do hear from the grapevine that the problem they have with people like myself is the Taiwan issue. I understand I am viewed here as a sympathizer of someone who is so pro-Taiwan that I may have offended perhaps the government here.

[Vollenhoven] Are you pro-Taiwan?

[Mandela] I am not pro-anyone. To me, both countries are the same.

[Vollenhoven] You said earlier that you have some concerns about this conference. What are those concerns?

[Mandela] My concerns about the conference are that, for instance, I am unhappy about the NGO conference, which is about 45 kilometers or 50 kilometers out of the city. We visited that conference yesterday, and I was unhappy about what I observed. To me, that seems to be a very excluded area, and I don't understand why

that conference of such significance was taken out, out of town. The women seem to be all by themselves there. We visited the South African delegation, and we found that, in fact, it was an African delegation we visited.

[Vollenhoven] Do you mean that South Africans were not present?

[Mandela] South Africa was not visible at all.

[Vollenhoven] Let's talk about the South African delegation. What is your feeling about the way the delegation has been constituted — both the official government delegation and the NGO delegation?

[Mandela] Well, I was not part of the procedures. I don't really understand how these arrangements were made. If we had been consulted on the ground, I would have loved to see a situation where it's the ordinary woman who is represented here.

[Vollenhoven] What did you find?

[Mandela] It is the grass-roots women who should have access to conferences of this nature — that woman who wakes up at 3 AM in Soweto and goes to look after madam's children in lower Houghton. That woman who sells apples at Orlando station to make a living, and that woman we promised we would uplift her life after the African National Congress had taken over. We have those aspirations we have not fulfilled.

[Vollenhoven] Are you saying that those women are not represented here by the South African delegation, and why are you saying that?

[Mandela] Well, they may be represented in the NGO's, but that is not visible. I have not seen that since my arrival here. I would have imagined perhaps they are fully represented in the NGO's, which came from all over the country, but that still has to be seen. I do not even know whether those who represent the NGO's here are from grass roots.

[Vollenhoven] Let's move back to issues back home. There is much debate about the split in the ANC Women's League. Those executive members who have resigned and some of the women that I have spoken to say that the split in the ANC Women's League has affected the women's movement throughout the country and that you are a divisive influence. What is your comment?

[Mandela] Well, you are South African, and you have seen the latest reports from Paul Erasmus. That whole exercise was a continuation of the Stratcom activities. There is no truth whatsoever in the statement you have just made, and you saw what happened when we were celebrating 9 August [National Women's Day].

[Vollenhoven] But 13 members of the executive of the Women's League have resigned.

[Mandela] Eleven.

[Vollenhoven] Sorry.

[Mandela] Eleven members resigned. They gave their reasons for their resignations which were absolutely false. We have appointed a commission of inquiry, which has gone into the whole issue. You saw what happened on 9 August. We organized rallies throughout the country. A statement was made in the Northern Transvaal before an audience of 10,000 people that the league was in fact paralyzed, and whilst that statement was being made I was addressing a crowd of 40,000 in QwaQwa.

[Vollenhoven] Let's go back to Paul Erasmus. You are hinting that these third-force activities are continuing to this day. Are you prepared to name names. I mean, there's talk about prominent people in government, in the ANC, who is selling out the struggle. What is your comment?

[Mandela] Yes, that is true. I have reported to my organization, the National Executive of the ANC, that I will be taking up the matter properly through correct channels. You will be advised when that happens. It is going to be a very debatable issue.

[Vollenhoven] Are these government people? Will they be named?

[Mandela] They are very senior people in the National Executive of the African National Congress who were involved with Paul Erasmus's activities. There are very senior government officials. There are ministers, both in the ANC...

[Vollenhoven, interrupting] Cabinet ministers?

[Mandela] Cabinet ministers, both in the ANC and in the Nationalist Party, who were involved in all these activities, and the league was part of the casualty of these third-force activities.

[Vollenhoven] Are you going to name names? [break in transmission]...here in Beijing. Mrs. Mandela rarely gives media interviews. Mrs. Mandela, why have you decided to talk to us?

[Mandela] I have decided to talk to you. Firstly, you asked me if you could talk to me, and I think we have reached a stage in our political situation in South Africa where we should close ranks. It is necessary for us to use a situation like this to call on our women to be united so that we can fight these injustices together. As you earlier pointed out that false impressions are given, that the league is finished, that type of thing. We can

only heal those situations by actually coming together and using the same media to call on our women to be united.

[Vollenhoven] When you use a term like close ranks, it sounds as if there's a battle ahead. What is the battle?

[Mandela] We are not free. I mean, you know that we are not totally liberated in South Africa. The women still have a long course to fight. Firstly, we have emerged from a very brutal past. As I have repeated time without number, the African National Congress is in government, but not in power, and the injustices that are perpetrated toward black women, especially, are still there. We were oppressed by our culture. There were certain aspects of our lives, in our various diverse cultures, which are retrogressive. We were oppressed by our men because of those cultural differences also. And the South African woman, I don't know the actual rating, but I should imagine, the abused women in South Africa ranks high if one had to take national statistics.

[Vollenhoven] It sounds as if you are still carrying on with[pauses] The struggle, rather, has not ended for you. However, the president is talking reconciliation. Many people say he is bending over backward to soothe white fears and really bring about reconciliation. What is your opinion of the style in which he is doing this?

[Mandela] I am not in a position to express my views on how the president conducts himself, for the obvious reasons. My views are well known. My views are well known about the state of the nation, the government of national unity. My views are known about my reservations about the Truth Commission, especially after speaking to Paul Erasmus. It is quite clear that the Truth Commission may open channels for abuse, and the Nationalist Party has geared itself and has been preparing statements which are going to be presented to the Truth Commission, according to Paul Erasmus. Those statements have long been doctored, so the Truth Commission will be rendered just a farce. They are going to use it as a way of, in fact, exonerating themselves and as a way of getting amnesty.

[Vollenhoven] Are you saying that the Truth Commission is going to be a whitewashing exercise?

[Mandela] This is what Paul Erasmus suggests in the information he has given us so far, and it is quite clear that it may also open avenues for these people, the enemy, if they are ex at all. It will open avenues for them to abuse that Truth Commission by presenting some of our people who will allege that the African National Congress did this and that and that — people who were working for them before. So there are those concerns, and I am not sure if, for instance, Nsiki Biko or Limpho

Hani are happy about the Truth Commission. What happens to Walusz [convicted assassin of South African Communist Party official Chris Hani], for instance, after the Truth Commission? What happens to the murderers of Steve Biko? Do we just tell those people it was nice knowing them, we are happy they presented the truth to the Truth Commission?

[Vollenhoven] There's no doubt that the country needs healing and reconciliation. What is your suggestion?

[Mandela] I really wouldn't like to hazard any suggestion. As far as I am concerned, I have made calls for De Klerk's arrest and for all the other criminals who were involved in these atrocities, and I will continue making that call. Part of the action I'll be bringing about, whatever it will be, will be to emphasize that very call, because I believe that, in order to heal, we would have to know the truth. In order to heal, we have to go through what other nations have gone through. That is why the Jews to this day are hunting Nazi war criminals. There is nothing peculiar about that. We just want to know the truth.

[Vollenhoven] If you are prepared to go as far as to say De Klerk needs to be arrested, what about the cabinet ministers in the ANC that you were hinting at? Prominent officials in the ANC, people who are respected whom you are implying were involved in dirty tricks?

[Mandela] They are no exceptions at all. When we do take that action, they will be similarly affected. I'm not exonerating them in any way.

[Vollenhoven] Explain to me. You were talking about taking action — what is the league going to do, and what are you going to do, practically, as president?

[Mandela] Well, unfortunately, I cannot talk about it now yet. I would have to stand advised by my lawyers. I'm sorry about that. That's the only...[pauses] I can only give you that information.

[Vollenhoven] Let's look at the future. We are coming up to local elections. There is so much controversy. What is your perspective of the state of the nation right now?

[Mandela] Well, there are very worrying concerns, you know. I don't know if the country is ready for local government elections.

[Vollenhoven] Why not?

[Mandela] Well, the political atmosphere back home is not 100 percent. We have problems with the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program]. We must admit that. The people on the ground are saying the RDP has not taken off, and we haven't got much to

show that in fact it has taken off. There are president's projects here and there. As one of the eight leaders who campaigned for the ANC to be in government, I am perhaps more sensitive than maybe some of us on these issues. I was one of the people who went around the country. We crisscrossed the country. There wasn't a corner of the country I did not touch. We were promising the people, in terms of our manifesto, to build them a million homes in five years. We said we would electrify 2.5 [as heard] homes in five years. We said we would give them clean drinking water, 20 gallons per homestead. We said we would take electricity to the furthest corners of our rural areas.

[Vollenhoven] I would still like to know why you think you were dismissed. Many people at the time claimed it was because you were not doing your job as deputy minister and had too many other functions.

[Mandela] I didn't hear that one. [laughs] If there was one thing I did very well, it was my job.

[Vollenhoven] So why were you dismissed?

[Mandela] I said you must ask the president. He asked me to apologize to him in a letter he wrote himself and said I must sign, apologizing to him for that speech at the Xaba funeral, and from then on was the beginning of lots of problems. It was alleged at the time that I had defied him and gone to Burkina Faso against his instructions. Now, I mean, that is utter nonsense. You see what Buthelezi is doing. You see what De Klerk is doing from time to time. You see the government, the president being challenged here and there by various other parties, and no one has been dismissed.

[Vollenhoven] Let's move on to South Africa's foreign policy. Yesterday, at the NGO conference you cried when a woman from the Sudan spoke to you. South Africa is being expected to play quite an exceptional role in Africa and indeed in the world at this point. What is your assessment of our foreign policy? Are we geared to play the role that we need to play in Africa?

[Mandela] I would have loved a situation whereby we were more visible internationally to those countries who stood by us, countries who were strangled economically.

[Vollenhoven] Mrs. Mandela, thank you very much. That's all we have time for. That's all from us tonight here in Beijing.

South African Press Review for 7 Sep

MB0709123295

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Nursing Strike Action — Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 7 September in a page-20 editorial comments on the nursing strike "now jeopardising the lives of patients in Gauteng," saying the "total dedication one expects from caring professionals no longer exists." "Strike action in hospitals is not an acceptable form of dispute resolution. If professionals do not recognise this, government will need to set labour standards."

SOWETAN

Nursing Crisis — "With the escalation of the nursing crisis in Gauteng, the authorities seem to have gone into a state of paralysis in seeking a solution," says Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 7 September in a page-10 editorial. The paper calls on the strikers to "suspend their action" but also "cannot accept the almost glib protestations by the authorities that there is simply no money, and that that is reason enough for strikers to return to work."

THE CITIZEN

Nursing Strike 'Disgraceful' — Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 6 September in its page-6

editorial finds the strike by nurses at Baragwanath hospital "disgraceful." The paper says their 25 percent pay demand is "unreasonable," and urges them to "put the interests of their suffering patients first. They are urged to continue their pay talks "without using their patients as leverage."

BUSINESS DAY

Country's Competitiveness 'Unimpressive' — "By virtually every competitive measure, our social and human resources are unimpressive," declares a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 7 September. Of 48 countries measured, we rank 48th on the people front. "Improving on that is unlikely to succeed if it is based on hand-outs and social benefits we cannot afford. We have to accept that fully developing all our people's skills will be a long haul." Although the spreading of wealth to the previously dispossessed is laudable, "will its aims be subverted by the politically correct favouring of black interests when the state privatises its assets or awards tenders? The issue has yet to be addressed wholly free of political cant and posturing."

Angola

President Santos Addresses Socioeconomic Issues

MB0809093195 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Sep 95

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at a meeting with managers of the government's socioeconomic programs at the Futungo de Belas Palace in Luanda on 7 September — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] In my New Year speech, I deliberately criticized the government work in 1994. Everyone is aware that by and large the defined goals were not fulfilled, thus worsening our people's living conditions. After an in-depth assessment of the causes of this situation, necessary changes and corrections were introduced in the government's socioeconomic program. A cabinet reshuffle was also carried out with a view to enhancing the program, adapting it to the country's real situation while strengthening its implementation.

The general guidelines on the review of the program [words indistinct] stressed the vital need to control and eliminate all extraneous causes of economic instability that hindered or even prevented the stabilization of the economy and its sustained growth. These causes included the general unstable military situation, insufficient control of state resources, illegal diamond exploration, speculation, hoarding of goods, and so on.

Special attention was given to the peace process and the development of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] and the National Police with a view to enabling them to fully carry out their difficult session of guaranteeing public order and tranquility which are indispensable for the citizens' working and leisure activities. It is fair to acknowledge here the merit of the FAA forces and the National Police in defending the country's sovereignty and integrity, and the democratic system in place. Thus, the process of fully integrating National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] soldiers is being seriously studied by the government and the [words indistinct] the FAA's capacity. Moreover, the process of troop demobilization as provided for in the Lusaka Protocol will be carried out with great prudence as labor and professional training conditions are created to avoid new hotbeds of tension and instability in the country.

Regarding the control of state resources, I think right now one only needs to stress that oil revenue has increased a little, that the sector has been operating smoothly, and that efforts are under way to reconcile the accounts of the National Angolan Fuel Company [Sonangol], the National Bank of Angola, and the National Treasury. The only existing problem is to

know whether the relevant government department has enough control over the operations of Sonangol's London branch, and whether it would be feasible for the state to only have one channel for the sale of its crude oil, without [words indistinct] or having (?comparison terms).

Yet, the most important thing right now is to assess the situation in the diamond sector, and to quickly resume the stabilization of diamond production. State revenue, resulting from the industrial diamond production, as allotted in the General State Budget totals \$5 million per month, or \$60 million annually. Diamond buyers in Europe estimate that between \$350 million and \$400 million are realized through the sale of Angolan diamonds in the informal market. This figure is five times higher than the state revenue. Considering that those involved in illegal diamond exploration and middle men are mostly Angolans, then most of that money should have been in Angola or in the Angolan economic system. Furthermore, it should have been a factor of stabilization and economic growth if made good use of. The truth, however, is that that money is not in the country — diamonds and foreign currency stay out of the country. A portion of these resources might as well feed foreign exchange dealings, but remittances sent abroad are done beyond the control of the banking system.

We were confident that the government's revised program would finally succeed as we all desired because the gradual consolidation of the peace process allowed a greater movement of people and goods, and thus the reactivation of economic sectors. Moreover, the very courageous macroeconomics measures that were introduced, such as the control of state credit, the control of public expenditure, the significant devaluation of the currency, and the readjustment of the prices and income policy failed to restrain inflation and create conditions for economic stabilization. Prices continue to rise, the salaries' buying power has decreased, and the cost of living is so high that it is becoming unbearable. All the belts have been tightened to the maximum. Almost all Angolan businessmen in the public and private sectors face liquidity shortages.

The question is: What must be done?

The Ministers Council Standing Commission has decided as a matter of urgency to resume social agenda of its economic program. Moreover, it has approved a series of practical measures, details of which have already been disclosed. The officials present here wish to carry out practical and objective actions, aware that theirs is a fundamental role to resolve the difficulties affecting the people's daily lives. They are here to sensitize and mobilize all economic agents for a common cooperation

effort fulfilled with a spirit of patriotism, while bearing in mind Angola's supreme interests. They are ready to radically change their working methods, giving priority to concrete actions instead of developing unnecessary theories and recommendations.

On agriculture, for example, these measures are designed, among other important things, to increase the production of food, to achieve higher yields of products consumed in urban areas, to reorganize the rural trade system, to rehabilitate irrigation infrastructures, to utilize small irrigation schemes, and to renovate rural infrastructures in general.

Likewise, in industry, the objective is to reactivate and broaden domestic industrial production. This is indispensable for sustained economic development, increased production and revamping of the domestic trading network, increased employment, and socioeconomic stability. Priority must be given to all sectors that can effectively contribute toward producing bread, flour, pasta and biscuits, beverages, cooking oil and soap, assorted packaging, textiles, garments and shoes, and construction materials that meet the basic needs of the people.

On trade, bearing in mind that the sector has partially been deregulated, our action should mainly be aimed at controlling prices and the quality of products, particularly basic commodities. Regarding these products, the state should make serious and clear-cut efforts to guarantee conditions that would regulate the market as long as domestic production remains insufficient.

It is evident that the public service cannot be ignored. We must continue with the administration reform that will lead to the improvement in services and government departments. This will support the government's action and strengthen the smooth functioning of the entire society. Civil service is directly linked to the problem of salaries whose increase is also being studied.

The economic and social stabilization of the country, however, demands control over the military situation and the free movement of people and goods, political and government stability, the effective control of state resources and its (tightfisted) management. There is thus an urgent need to establish control on diamond activity and related financial resources.

The organization of trade activity, both domestically and externally, through the strict observance of existing laws, and the legalization of the so-called foreign exchange operators call for banking, fiscal, and customs control, and adherence to the prices system in place in the country.

There is a need to define suitable methods for the management and allocation of available resources, and pro-

motion of effective training programs. This will ensure the continued renovation of the country's productive sector based on the priorities defined in the government's program of action, and the combination of efforts and actions between government and associations aimed at creating a class of strong Angolan private sector. In cooperation with the public sector both now and in the future, such a class can compete with foreign companies.

The fulfillment of the state's social tasks requires seriousness and consistency, and the adoption of practical solutions to problems faced by sectors such as health, education, social welfare, water and energy, housing, and so on, as well as the implementation of a realistic salary policy and the distribution of the national income in the most balanced and just way possible.

Outcome of Minister's Council Meeting Viewed

MB0709183495 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is meeting with the managers of the government's socioeconomic programs to avert the grim situation facing the economy. During the meeting, Council of Ministers Secretary Carlos Feijo presented a report on the recent meeting of the Council of Ministers' Standing Commission.

[Begin Feijo recording] The Council of Ministers' Standing Commission reached the following conclusions, subdivided into nine groups, in its examination of the country's economic and financial situation:

First, the Council of Ministers' Standing Commission concluded there was a need to provide goods and services. The Standing Commission decided this could be achieved in two ways: by importing goods — that is, by organizing trade operations to acquire basic commodities and medicine; and by domestic production.

With regard to domestic production, the Standing Commission decided that a special attention should be paid to industry and agriculture. It decided there was an urgent need to allocate lines of credit to ensure the import of raw materials for national industry. With regard to agriculture, the Standing Commission decided that, besides preparing for the new agricultural season, efforts must be made to encourage foreign investment in the agricultural sector.

The Standing Commission also decided to involve businessmen throughout this process. In addition, the Standing Commission decided that there was an urgent need to provide the businessmen with professional

training. These are in the first group of measures approved by the Standing Commission.

The second group of measures could be described as financial measures. The Standing Commission decided there was a need, within the defined period, to present the draft General State Budget, in view of the macroeconomic aggregates and the situation presented by the economy at present.

The Standing Commission also recommended a budget implementation and management method that would improve state spending and correct the constant problems of (?liquidity). The commission recommended regulations [words indistinct]. It also recommended the (?introduction) of state financial and monetary programs that conform with the present economic and financial situation. In this group of measures, the commission [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct] The commission recommended measures designed to study the possibility of increasing salaries [words indistinct]

The third group of measures could be described as organizational measures in the trade sector. The Standing Commission recommended the organization of trade activity, which means that, besides using imports to provide goods and services, organizational measures must be adopted in the trade sector to allow for the best distribution of imported goods. When we talk about organizational measures, we are also implicitly considering the legal measures that must be adopted within the framework of trade in Angola.

Another group of measures could be described as police and judicial measures. Police and judicial measures are designed to fight the economic crime we are experiencing every day. Apart from measures of [words indistinct], other measures should be adopted [words indistinct].

The Standing Commission also decided it is necessary to resume the stabilization of the diamond sector. This could start with the restructuring of the Angola National Diamond Enterprise as a public enterprise and conclude with the organization of resources that [words indistinct].

The Standing Commission also decided that provincial governments should be charged with the task of carrying out minor programs in the fields of energy, water, basic hygiene, public urban, and interurban transportation.

Another group of measures adopted by the Standing Commission are aimed at establishing constant contacts between the government and social partners. Apart from the need to organize a better communication system between the government's decisionmaking bodies and the people, the Standing Commission also decided it is

necessary to improve coordination mechanisms at both central and local levels. [end recording]

FAA Kills 3 UNITA Soldiers in Huila 5 Sep

MB0709130195 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] If no measures are taken, the military situation in Huila Province could attain serious dimensions within the next few days. The Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] troops are continuing their attacks on National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-controlled areas. Domingos Muquengue and Jose Ernesto, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] correspondents in the area, report on the situation:

The FAA troops launched a cowardly attack against a UNITA forward post southeast of Catunda at 0630 on 5 September. The clacking of light weapons and the explosions of artillery shells belied the fact that a cease-fire is supposed to be in force in the country. The treacherous attack led to the deaths of three Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] soldiers [words indistinct] the FALA continue firmly to abide by the orders issued by their leadership to observe the [words indistinct] a source in the FALA Regional Military Command for Huila Province conveyed regret about the occurrence and drew the attention of the Angolan and international communities to the dangers that such incidents can pose to peace. At the same, it called on the UN Angola Verification Mission-3 in Huila Province to use its authority to dissuade FAA commanders from desisting from their current strategies or the situation might get much worse.

Those FALA sources also said [words indistinct] the FAA forces have been occupying UNITA-controlled areas such as Vila Branca, (Caletto), and (Romba) communes. [passage omitted including passage indistinct]

Army Attacks UNITA Position, Deploys Troops

MB0809075195 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 8 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] At dawn on 6 September an Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] column based in Calulo attacked a UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] military position in Quibila, Cuanza Sul Province. One UNITA soldier was killed and three others wounded in the cowardly attack. On the same day, a vehicle traveling from Waku Kungo unloaded assorted war materiel in Conde, including 82-mm mortars, RPG-7's and respective grenades.

The UNITA Military Command for Southern Cuanza Sul Region alerts UN Angola Verification Mission-3 to

the dangers that the FAA actions pose to the ongoing peace process.

At 0830 on 7 September the FAA deployed 10 reconnaissance units consisting of 150 men to the east and south of the city of Malanje. The units were deployed in the Damba, Catala, Filomena Capipe farm, and Catenze Ward. Two FAA units based in Capemba village were deployed at the source of Capo River with the intent to plant land mines on roads used by residents.

Botswana

RSA's Mandela on Question of Illegal Immigrants

*MB0709152195 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1452 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Gaborone Sept 7 SAPA — The position of neighbouring countries' citizens working in South Africa while the country itself had five million jobless people required a sensitive and appreciative approach, President Nelson Mandela said on Thursday.

He told a media briefing in Gaborone at the end of a state visit to Botswana the support of these countries in the struggle against apartheid had to be taken into account. "Only people without morals would ignore the contribution that has been made by neighbouring countries."

Mandela said the question of whether "so-called foreign workers" from the region should be naturalised was being discussed by the government's legal advisers. "We, the majority party in government, are taking the view that a sensitive and appreciative approach should be adopted."

The African National Congress had been given asylum by neighbouring countries during the struggle against apartheid, he said. While operating from these countries, the ANC was also provided with facilities which contributed to the victory of the democratic forces in South Africa.

"It looks insensitive to say, now that we are in power, 'Go back to your countries, we don't want you here'."

There were obvious problems, Mandela said. South Africa had five million unemployed people and seven million people living in squatter camps. "It is our duty to address the problems of our own people, but we have to take into account the background from which we come."

Mandela said people from beyond South Africa's borders had come to the country out of necessity, looking for jobs. The matter had to be treated with sensitivity. South Africa could help solve the problems of neighbouring countries.

Repeats Volkstaat Referendum Offer

*MB0709153295 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1521 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Gaborone Sept 7 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela on Thursday repeated his offer to consider a separate Afrikaner nation under certain conditions. He told a media briefing in Gaborone, at the end of a state visit to Botswana, that a referendum first had to be held to test the attitude of Afrikaners to a volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland].

"The result would not necessarily bind me, but it would be an important element which I would have to consider."

He said clarity had to be given to the definition of an Afrikaner.

He remarked that some commentators regarded his offer as unpromising because none of the conditions was achievable. "It was a newspaper, not I, who said so. But I have made this offer."

Mozambique

Mortars, AK-47's Found in Joint RSA Operation

*MB0709203095 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 2000 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] More than 200 mortars and 130 AK-47's are among the latest weapons to have been destroyed in a joint operation involving the South African police and their Mozambican counterparts. Local communities are also cooperating in the joint exercise to find arms caches hidden during the Mozambican civil war. They receive food parcels for information.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Alyce Chavanduka] In an operation called Rachel II, policemen from the two countries have moved from the Gaza Province to the Maputo Province, in the southern part of Mozambique. They hope to find many more caches hidden by gunrunners here.

[Colonel Lazarus Tlomatsana] Even if there are arms caches somewhere, they are likely to move them more closer to this province, because it is closer and therefore it will be easier to smuggle the arms from this point to South Africa.

[Chavanduka] In addition to mortars and AK-47's, thousands of rounds of ammunition, 40-mm canon shells, bazookas, and handguns have already been seized. One hundred and fifty kilograms of explosives were used to detonate the confiscated arms. With gunpowder smoke still filling the air, there was already

talk of holding a follow-up operation, Rachel III. [end recording]

Inflation Rate at 23.4 Percent Jan-Jul

MB0709063295 *Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese* 0500 GMT 7 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Finance and Planning Minister has reported the accumulated inflation rate in Mozambique between January and July was 23.4 percent. The greatest factors in the inflation rate have been services, at more than 58 percent, and cereals, at more than 43 percent. The government's goal is to reach the end of the year with a 24 percent accumulated inflation rate.

Half a Million Affected by Famine in Sofala

MB0709170995 *Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese* 1400 GMT 7 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Our correspondent in the city of Beira reports that more than 500,000 people need food aid in the upcoming eight months in Sofala Province. The source added that more than 72,000 tonnes of corn and 6,000 tonnes of beans are needed for the affected people. The most affected areas are Chemba, Cheringoma, Nhamatanda, Muanza, Chibabava, Maringue, Gorongosa, and Machanga Districts. The source said that a campaign is under way in the district to sensitize nongovernmental organizations in the area to teach practices on multiplying seeds resistant to the drought.

Namibia

Walvis Bay To Deepen Port for Larger Vessels

MB0609191795 *Johannesburg SAPA in English* 1848 GMT 6 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Windhoek Sept 6 SAPA — Namibia's deep water port at Walvis Bay is to be made deepened to accommodate larger vessels, Namibia Port Authority acting Chief Executive Officer Capt Mike Van der Meer said on Wednesday. Plans were underway to deepen the harbour from 10m to 12.5m, Nambc [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio reported.

Van der Meer also said a study into the viability of building a container handling terminal was continuing. The likely completion in 1997 of the Trans-Kalahari and Trans-Caprivi Highways — connecting Walvis Bay to a number of landlocked African countries and South Africa — is expected to boost activity at the port.

Swaziland

Country Joins UN Convention Against Drugs

MB0709133095 *Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English* 7 Sep 95 pp 1, 32

[Report by Musa Ndlangamandla]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mbabane — Swaziland has acceded to various United Nations conventions on narcotics and drugs, in the intensifying war against trafficking of the substances in the country.

This was announced by an official in the legal department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who stressed the importance of international co-operation in the fight against drugs. He asked not to be named. "We have sent an instrument of accession on the protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 protocol.

"The main aim of the convention is to control and monitor narcotic drugs. However, the protocol is conscious of the fact that some of these drugs are used for medicinal and scientific purposes. Some of these substances are useful and now there is a tendency to traffic them. These are dangerous and are habit forming," he said.

Drug abuse in Swaziland, especially in Manzini, has reached frightening heights such that even school children have become addicted to substances like cocaine and mandrax. Police have launched intensive investigations into a drug syndicate operating in the country and believed to be running a drug manufacturing factory in Manzini.

In an interview with the Times, the official said the ministry is in the process of preparing an instrument or accession to the other two conventions following the 1961 convention.

"These are the conventions on Psycho Tropical Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against illicit trafficking in narcotics and Psycho Tropical Substances of 1988," he said. The 1971 convention, he said, is aimed at the universal control of psycho tropical substances.

The World Health Organization plays an important role in identifying the magnitude and extent of illicit drugs.

"The 1988 convention works to reinforce and supply the measures provided for in trafficking," he said.

To accede to these conventions will be very helpful to Swaziland in curbing the scourge of drug trafficking, he said. Most of the members of the United Nations have acceded to the conventions.

EU Gives E750 Million in Aid Since 1975

MB0809135595 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER
in English 8 Sep 95 pp 10, 11

[Report by Peter Hlophe]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The European Union (EU) has made financial contributions to Swaziland which have amounted to E750 million [emalangeni] since 1975.

This was revealed by the Head of EU Delegation in Swaziland Mr Gabriel Lee during a business seminar hosted by the Swaziland National Business Council yesterday at the Swaziland Convention Centre which was attended by over 200 members.

Lee said that these contributions have been directed at priority sectors of the economy including education and training which got 42%. Agriculture and rural development got 35%, economic infrastructure obtained 12%, trade and investment received 6% general technical assistance and studies got 3% and a reserve of 2%.

"But support has also come from the European Investment Bank which contributed about E220 million," Lee said. He further said that aside from pure aid, the special protocol on sugar and beef can be much more rewarding in financial terms. "The sugar sector has performed well and gives all the signs of doing better. The citrus and wood pulp sectors are also important pillars of the Swazi economy, exports, jobs and new investment," he said.

Country's Deficit at 202 Million Emalangeni

MB0809080695 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 8 Sep 95 p 2

[Report by Sonnyboy Fakudze]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ezulwini — The country's deficit is currently at an astonishing E202 million [emalangeni] having risen from E42 million over the past three years. This was said yesterday by the chairman of the Swaziland National Business Council (SNBC) Stanley Fakudze during a meeting of his organisation held at the Swazi Sun Convention Centre. He said this five fold increase now represents 10 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) — which is well above the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) permissible five percent for a developing country.

"And there is no end in sight. That is, not unless if we Swazis do something about it," he said.

Mr Fakudze said what has added to the negative economic growth is the drought and general economic recession, both locally and globally. "To make matters worse, the reduction in revenue means consecutive and ever widening budget deficits," he said.

Mr Fakudze said the country desperately needs a programme of action that will unite all the people and release the creative energies required to establish new industries and to bring employment opportunities for the people.

Mr Fakudze said as existing and emerging businessmen and women, the Swazi people face many difficulties. He said many of these difficulties are historical and as such are tied to the economic and political developments in the region.

Mr Fakudze said the main problem that has caused the situation is that the majority of the black community has historically been denied business information and financial facilities to establish new industries and to engage in major commercial operations.

"The established banks in the country are the main instruments which have been traditionally used to make things difficult for black community," he said.

He also said the industries and businesses that thrive are traditionally those owned and run by the white community. Mr Fakudze said to guarantee this economic domination business organisations in the country and region were, and are still largely controlled by the white business establishments.

"Of course we happen to have some Swazi professionals who are employed by these companies as 'fronts'. They are made to play a window dressing role as employers' representatives," he said.

He said they do not personally own any businesses, but they are paid to champion their masters' interests.

Zambia**Chiluba Reveals Secret Government Tunnels**

MB0709195895 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 7 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In Zambia the government has opened up to the eyes of the world the staggering network of secret tunnels and bunkers built as an emergency retreat for cabinet members during the 27-year-old rule of Dr. Kenneth Kaunda. President Frederick Chiluba has accused his predecessor of using the tunnel complex as torture chambers, but Dr. Kaunda claims they were built as a defense against the threat of an attack from South Africa and Rhodesian forces in the days when Zambia played host to liberation organizations, including the ANC.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Chris Bishop] A false door inside a cupboard hides the entrance to the tunnels, a labyrinth of passages and underground rooms, a secret

kept by a handful of security officials for 21 years. They were built and maintained by the Yugoslavs at great expense to Zambia. When they flooded a few years ago, it cost 8 million rand to pump out the water to protect the underground seat of government. This is the escape tunnel connecting State House with the bunker complex. In times of crisis the president and his officials would have their own three kilometers along here to relative safety in the bunkers.

A second network hidden behind an innocent looking hillside conceals six floors from which politicians could run the country, a control room from where the former President Kenneth Kaunda could marshal his armed forces, and a radio broadcasting transmitter with five times the power of those currently used by the national radio station.

The present government claims this was extravagance, a few hundred yards away from where many Zambians live in poverty. President Frederick Chiluba also claimed at the launching of a report confirming human rights abuses in Zambia, that the tunnels were used as torture chambers by his predecessor.

[Chiluba] There is a good case for us to...[pauses] never to make use of such facilities because they were intended to perpetuate the reign of terror, to perpetuate autocratic rule, to perpetuate dictatorial tendencies and implant fear in our people.

[Bishop] Dr. Kaunda denies this. He claims that the tunnels were merely built as defenses at a time when Zambia played host to many political organizations, including the ANC, and feared invasion by South Africa and the then Rhodesia and that he was not guilty of human rights abuses.

[Kaunda] When I go in the bath and I find an ant there, I remove it before I put my water there. I can't kill an ant. I love God and the man he has made in his image, Christ, I do. In the name of God I can tell you, I'm not even swearing, I have not.... [pauses] There are no human rights....[pauses] Well, something might have gone wrong. A police officer might have gone out of his way, but there was no policy to abuse.

[Bishop] The irony of this palatial underground folly is that it never saw action. Only now in the run-up to next year's elections has it found a role as a pawn in the political game between Zambia's past and present rulers. [end recording]

Opposition Condemns Revelation

MB0809065295 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Opposition political parties have condemned the exposure of the State House tunnels. Labor Party President Chibesa Mfuné said every nation in the world kept secrets for the preservation and security of the state, and presidents were under oath never to reveal such secrets. Mr. Mfuné said the country could not have permanent friends or enemies, and therefore the tunnels could prove useful 20 or 30 years from now under another government. Former UNIP [United National Independence Party] Chairman for Health (Tedam Mbuzi) said there is no justification for the exposure of the tunnels. United Patriotic Party National Executive member, Mr. James Chasaya, said Mr. Chiluba is no longer safe because of the exposure of the tunnels and urged him to construct another State House.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe To Continue Opposing Sanctions on Cuba

MB0809135395 Harare Zimbabwe National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1130 GMT 8 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Mugabe says Zimbabwe will continue to cherish the good relations it has with Cuba. Speaking during a farewell meeting with the outgoing Cuban ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr. Pedro (Mosquera), at Zimbabwe House this morning, President Mugabe said Zimbabwe will continue to support Cuba and object to the sanctions that have been imposed on that country. The president applauded Canada for continuing to trade with Cuba, adding that Zimbabwe and other countries in the region will drum up support for the lifting of sanctions against Cuba at the forthcoming Non-Aligned Movement and the Commonwealth heads of state and government meetings.

The outgoing Cuban ambassador has been appointed Cuba's deputy ambassador to the United Nations. Soon after that meeting President Mugabe toured the new \$54 million hockey complex at the National Sports Stadium in Harare.

Chad**Government Justifies Search of Opposition Home**

AB0809105095 Paris AFP in French
0818 GMT 5 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Ndjamena, 5 Sep (AFP) — The Chadian Government yesterday [4 September] evening justified the search last week of the residence of Saleh Kebzabo, an opposition leader, by saying that the latter had "illegal contacts" with rebel movements.

In a communique signed by the ministers of justice and public security, Messrs. Malmoud Bada Abbas and Noudjalbaye Ngaryana, the government added that this search "could not be a pretext for certain political parties to freeze the democratic process."

On 3 September, almost all the 50 political parties in Chad had announced that they were suspending their participation in the transitional institutions to protest the search of Mr. Kebzabo's residence on the night of 6 September.

According to the government, the search was made by members of the special Gendarmerie squad and the National Security Agency, which is responsible for counter espionage, on the "basis of a warrant issued by the state prosecutor."

The government accused Mr. Kebzabo of "illegally contacting the leaders of the armed opposition." According to the communique, Mr. Kebzabo's representatives are in Cotonou [Benin Republic] to "extend the contacts that have already been made" and participate in a meeting of rebels slated for early September in Benin.

Furthermore, Mr. Kebzabo was suspected of harboring some emissaries of the Movement for Democracy and Development, one of the armed political movements, the communique added.

The government denied reports that the security forces had molested the wife of the political opponent and made away with money during the search, as the Chadian Human Rights League had affirmed. The documents that had been seized were handed over to the state prosecutor, according to the communique.

Considering the search justified, the government deplored the fact that the opposition had decided to suspend its participation in the transitional parliament called the Higher Transitional Council, the National Reconciliation Council, which is responsible for the integration of rebels in politics; and the Electoral Census Commission.

Such an attitude, the two ministers thought, is liable to "cause further delay" in the organization of the elections, which has already been postponed several times.

Cote D'Ivoire**Opposition Demonstrates at TV Station, Embassy**

AB0709215595 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 7 Sep 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The run-up to Ivory Coast's presidential elections has become a rather ill-tempered affair. The opposition is upset over a lot of issues, the main one: The disqualification of their chosen candidate under the terms of electoral laws. There have been plenty of big demonstrations in Abidjan about that, but the opposition has found other things to complain about in demonstrations today, which were dispersed by the police. On the line to Abidjan, Robin White asked our correspondent, David Bamford, what had been going on:

[Begin recording] [Bamford] Two demonstrations took place at the same time. Firstly, there was an anti-French demonstration outside the French Embassy, involving the youth wing of the FPI [Ivorian Patriotic Front], one of the main opposition parties, that got pretty violent when the police moved in — at least three injured.

Meanwhile, 400 women have marched to the market area of town — Cocody — towards the television station, and they were protesting about the fact that the ruling party, they claim, has a majority of the time on the television and radio airwaves.

[White] What was that demonstration against the French all about?

[Bamford] The opposition have been complaining that the main party in France, the RPR [Rally for the Republic], the party that President Chirac belongs to, has openly come out in support of President Bedie in the Ivory Coast presidential election, which is due to take place in October. They say this is interference in Ivory Coast affairs, and they are saying that this puts not just the ruling party in France, but the whole of the French Government in a biased position, and they were protesting about that.

[White] And was there any reaction from the French Embassy?

[Bamford] The French Embassy backing down basically, they stayed out of it. [sentence as heard] They've made no statement as such. The one thing that has marked these two demonstrations is the strong tactics adopted by the police, both against the youth outside the French Embassy and indeed against the women, many of whom were injured.

[White] This complaint that the television is bent in favor of the ruling party and against the opposition — is that a justified complaint?

[Bamford] I will say wholly justified, indeed. When it comes to television news, for instance, when they are not talking about what President Bedie has done that day, they are talking about party activities. The FPI do get a sharing occasionally, but it is very limited indeed. [end recording]

Sit-In Turns Violent

AB0709225595 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 2000 GMT 7 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The sit-in organized by the women of the Rally for the Republic [RPR] at the national TV station at Cocody came to an abrupt end. The demonstrators, who damaged an Abidjan Transport Company [SOTRA] bus, were dispersed by Ivorian security forces. Thomas Bahinchi reports:

[Begin Bahinchi recording] They had announced that they wanted to liberate the state media, beginning with the national television this morning. They spoke of a sit-in, which means a peaceful protest. However, when the RPR women arrived at the television station, they gave an indication of what they meant by liberation. A SOTRA bus was damaged and one passenger was injured. [Video shows women running from security forces; background audio carries women shouting: "We want peace, peace. We want peace. We do not want a Liberia"]

[Unidentified SOTRA official] It is not normal for people to damage buses every time they demonstrate. Today, the bus system is one of the most important means of transportation for Abidjan residents. However, each time there is a protest, they damage buses — and then turn around to complain of waiting for buses which never turn up, claiming there are not enough buses. This is unacceptable, totally unacceptable.

People must understand that the SOTRA is at the service of the people, and that it is an element of the country's development. Ivorians should understand that the SOTRA is an essential element of the country's development and stop destroying its buses. Ivorians have to understand that one day. The SOTRA, which is increasing its fleet in anticipation of the resumption of school, to ensure smooth transportation, does not deserve this.

The people must understand us and help us transport them. What is extraordinary is when people damage a bus at a bus stop, and then go to another bus stop a few meters away to take the same bus. The paradox is that

they damage a bus and then use that same damaged bus. The people must make a choice. If they want to be transported under very good conditions, they should respect SOTRA property. It is true that the passenger is king, but a king respects his subjects.

[Bahinchi] It can easily be imagined what could have happened if the protesters had entered the television station. [end recording]

Opposition Party Appoints Officials

AB0609115095 Abidjan LE REPUBLICAIN IVOIRIEN in French 4 Sep p 5

[FBIS Translated Text] In order attain perfect harmony with the fight on the ground, spontaneously activated by already convinced and mobilized militants, the leadership of the Rally of Republicans is organizing itself. Thus, on 1 September the party's central committee met under the chairmanship of its general secretary, Mr. Kobina Djeny, to materialize the decisions adopted at its congress. So, in conformity with the texts adopted at that congress and upon the proposal of the general secretary, the appointment of a deputy general secretary was approved. The holder of the position is Mr. Adama Coulibaly. Henceforth, he will be in charge of administration and will coordinate the activities of the national secretaries appointed by Mr. Djeny. These national secretaries are:

National Secretary for External Relations	Diabate, Henriette, Mrs.
National Secretary in Charge of Treasury	Oble, Jacqueline, Mrs.
National Secretary for Organization and Training	Zemogo, Fofana
National Secretary in Charge of Communication and party spokesman	Soumahoro, Ben Mamadou
National Secretary for Culture	Sylla, Lancine, Prof.
National Secretary in Charge of Legal and Institutional Affairs	Kouakou, Henri
National Secretary in Charge of Education	Ayie, Ayie Alexandre, Prof.
National Secretary in Charge of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Guede, Guina, Prof.
National Secretary in Charge of Health, Social Affairs, and Solidarity	Sangare, Segha, Prof.

National Secretary for External Relations	Diabate, Henriette, Mrs.
National Secretary in Charge Economic Development	Gon, Ahmadou
National Secretary in Charge of Relations with Political Parties and Trade Unions	Leroux, Hyacinthe, Prof.

Ghana

Ministry Increases Civil Service Allowances

*AB0809105795 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English
2000 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] New rates of allowances have been approved for the Civil Service. A statement by the Ministry of Finance says the current levels of allowances payable to civil servants have failed to match up with the prevailing economic realities. The statement says the junior staff will receive an allowance of 40,000 cedis per night for a period not exceeding 12 days in a quarter, instead of the current 5,000 cedis while the senior staff will receive 50,000 cedis instead of 10,000 cedis.

Car maintenance allowance has gone up from 20,000 cedis to 80,000, and fuel allowance from 30,000 cedis per month to 60,000 cedis. The current mileage allowance of 50 cedis per km for car owners has been raised to 500 cedis, while motor cycle and bicycle owners will get 200 cedis and 100 cedis per km. Bicycle allowance has gone up from 1,500 cedis a month to 15,000 cedis a month while motor cycle allowance which used to be 5,000 cedis a month is now 30,000 cedis a month. Drivers in the civil service will now receive 10,000 a month as overtime allowance instead of the current 800 cedis while drivers of ministers, chief directors, and heads of departments will now enjoy a monthly overtime allowance of 30,000, 25,000, and 15,000 cedis instead of the current rate of 2,000 cedis for drivers of ministers, 1,500 cedis for drivers of chief directors, and 1,200 cedis for drivers of heads of departments.

Tool allowance of artisans in the civil service has risen from 40 cedis per day of duty to 1,000 cedis, while height allowance for 30 to 45 meters has gone up from 40 cedis a day to 1,000 cedis a day of climbing. [sentence as heard] Equally, the existing rate of 70 cedis for 46 to 60 meters and 100 cedis for 61 to 75 meters a day of climbing has now risen to 1,500 cedis and 2,000 cedis. The funeral grant has been increased from 100,000 cedis, all inclusive, to 500,000 cedis to deceased family administrators of the state. [sentence

as heard] Another 300,000 cedis is to be paid to civil servants for loss of spouse or child. The new rates take effect from 1 January 1995.

Liberia

New Defense Minister Committed to Abuja Accords

*AB0709135795 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Defense Minister General J. Hezekiah Bowen has pledged AFL's [Armed Forces of Liberia] total commitment to carrying out provisions in the Abuja Accords and relevant peace agreements. Speaking during the formal turning over ceremony at the Defense Ministry, Minister Bowen said the AFL will be loyal to the LNLT [Liberian National Transitional Government] and behave as a truly national Army. He said two of his major objectives will be to work closely with ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and ensuring discipline within the AFL. Minister Bowen warned the AFL soldiers and the Defense Ministry staff against rumormongering and tendency of staff [words indistinct].

In turning over the office, the former defense minister restated that he was happy to do so, because he had achieved peace all over the country. He said he was able to narrow the gap between past, entering government, and the AFL, and prevented the dissolution of the AFL to be recognized as the National Army.

In a related development, the chief of staff of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Lieutenant General Mohamed Dumbuya, has assured the general and special staff of the AFL that their and their families' well-being will be his number one concern. Speaking at the turning over ceremony yesterday at the Defense Ministry, Gen. Dumbuya said the soldiers will receive their salaries without a [word indistinct]. He stressed that tribalism and religious discrimination will not be tolerated in the Armed Forces of Liberia. The chief of staff also said he will do everything to maintain excellent relations with ECOMOG and all security agencies in the country. He said that (?acts) of indiscipline will not be tolerated and no part of the AFL shall be allowed to engage in subversive activities that will undermine the ECOWAS peace agreement.

Committee Set Up To Restructure Army

*AB0809114795 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 8 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In accordance with the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] agreements, the Council of State has constituted a 15-man committee to work out a plan for

the restructuring of the Armed Forces of Liberia (?to merit) its national character. The committee headed by Lieutenant General (Kunfa Y. Koroma), consists of two representatives, each from the three warring faction leaders in the Council of State, one from each of the other members of the Council of State, and five from the defense establishment.

Mali

Burkinabe Prime Minister Arrives for Visit

AB0709194995 *Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1300 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Burkinabe Prime Minister Roch Marc Christian Kabore arrived this morning in Bamako for a 48-hour official visit. The prime minister is being accompanied by three ministers, including a minister of state, and was welcomed upon arrival by Malian counterpart Ibrahim Boubacar Keita. Manga Dembele has the details:

[Begin recording] [Dembele] The Fokker 28, with Major Bokoungo at the helm, arrived at Bamako Senou International Airport at 0908 this morning, with Prime Minister Roch Marc Christian Kabore on board. The prime minister was welcomed by his Malian counterpart and received military honors, before being greeted by government members, representatives of Republican institutions, the diplomatic corps, community leaders, and the Burkinabe community living in Mali.

Mr. Kabore came at the invitation of his Malian counterpart: The visit is part of the periodical consultations between Mali and Burkina Faso.

[Kabore] This visit falls within the framework of periodic consultations between Burkina Faso and Mali, as decided by our leaders, in order to strengthen the bonds of cooperation, friendship, and brotherhood that exist between the two peoples and countries. I would like to say here that we will take the opportunity during this 48-hour visit to Bamako to take stock of the cooperation between our two countries. At the same time, we will reactivate the discussions on the joint commission for cooperation between our two countries. Its last meeting was held in 1992, and I think that, within the context of regional integration which is being widely discussed now, it is very important to maintain these contacts; and we hereby hail the opening of the Burkina Faso Embassy, which will enable us to face the challenges ahead together. That is the purpose of our visit today.

[Dembele] We are talking about cooperation today because, whatever the (?circumstances), Mali and Burkina Faso are two sovereign countries who are determined to

put into concrete form their political will for a successful policy of integration.

[Kabore] I think that there are tight relations between Mali and Burkina Faso because of history and geography. We should promote cooperation policies, because whatever the circumstances we are two sovereign countries and, therefore, we are bound — since we agreed on well-defined frameworks for cooperation and integration — together to find the ways and means to harmonize our views, so as to bring about a significant contribution. [sentence as heard] As we all know, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger are landlocked states, and we have the same preoccupations. That is why I think that, by uniting our efforts, we will multiply our chances to succeed in our development schemes rather than if we go at it alone.

In a word, we are talking about cooperation, and we are brother countries and we should now — more than before — put our political will into real action. It is within this framework that we have decided to periodically hold these consultation visits, and to share our viewpoints before facing and meeting challenges.

[Dembele] Before paying a courtesy call on Malian President Alpha Oumar Konare, the Burkinabe prime minister first had a face to face meeting with his Malian counterpart, at his Koulouba residence. They discussed ways and means of strengthening bilateral cooperation. [end recording]

Niger

Court Rules in Case Between President, Premier

LD0709201395 *Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] In Niger, the test of strength between the head of state and his prime minister, which has gone on for more than two months, has come to a judicial denouement, which is unfavorable to President Mahamane Ousmane. Since 6 July, when the government decided to appoint new heads to run state-owned firms, the president has been refusing to preside over cabinet meetings. Jean-Jacques Louarne has more.

[Louarne] The Niger Supreme Court has given its verdict: Its opinion is that, first of all, President Mahamane Ousmane must preside over the Council of Ministers. He may not refuse to do so without breaking his oath of office. As for the agenda at such meetings, in the absence of prior agreement between the president and the prime minister, it is up to the council itself to set the agenda. Finally, the Supreme Court censures Ousmane over his refusal to seek his prime minister's approval for legislation sent back to the parliament for a second

reading — although, according to the president's inner circle, the Constitution allows the head of state to submit bills directly to the National Assembly.

The political war between the two men, president and prime minister, has moved into the judicial arena, and the prime minister has just won the first battle. The Supreme Court is not neutral, though. Some of its rulings are in breach of the Constitution, according to President Ousmane's backers. But one political observer in Niamey feels that the president has now been stripped of his powers. It is difficult to imagine how he could resign himself to such a situation.

Nigeria

Rumors of Abacha's Illness Gaining Credibility

AB0809143095 *Libreville Africa No. 1 in French*
1215 GMT 8 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] There are again some journalists locked up in Nigeria. Two officials of THE WEEK weekly newspaper were arrested yesterday in Lagos by security service agents. They were accused of publishing an article this week entitled: Head of State Sani Abacha is sick. His entourage is fighting to find a successor.

Details with Tunde Fatunde in Lagos:

[Begin Fatunde recording] From THE TEMPO to THE MAJESTIC and THE WEEK, all of them independent weeklies, rumors relating to the preoccupying state of health of General Sani Abacha, head of the Nigerian military junta, are becoming louder without the military authorities reacting whatsoever. But the problem is that (Chris Mamah) and (Godwin Obroko), managing editor and editor of THE WEEK, respectively, have just been arrested and taken to an unknown destination for having published in this week's edition, news that apparently is true and reliable, about the bad state of health of the ruling military junta. They pointed out the fact that several ambassadors, accredited in Nigeria and who have ended their tour in the country, were unable to present their traditional farewell messages to Gen. Sani Abacha because his doctor ordered him to rest and refrain from going to his office.

From diplomatic sources and sources close to the presidency in Abuja, it was learned that the head of state could decline to go abroad for medical care due to three burning issues that have not yet been solved. First, the fate of the presumed 1 March coup plotters. Second, the legal problems posed by more than 200 political prisoners in Nigeria. And third, the controversial and preoccupying debate around the draft constitution. [end recording]

Publisher, Editor Arrested for Abacha Article

AB0709170095 *London BBC World Service*
in English 1505 GMT 7 Sep 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Two more journalists have apparently been arrested in Nigeria. They are the publisher and editor of the magazine called THE WEEK. It seems they published speculation about the health of head of state, General Sani Abacha, which upset the authorities, and they joined four other journalists who have been in detention for several months. From Lagos Janet Anderson reports:

[Begin Anderson recording] State security service officials called at the office of the THE WEEK magazine asking for the editor, Godwin Aboko, on Tuesday [5 September]. They didn't find him, and took the managing director Chris Momoh from his home on Wednesday. Mr. Aboko went to the security services to find out what the problem was, and was detained himself. They are now both reported to be held by the Directorate of Military Intelligence.

Their arrests follow a big splash front cover story the magazine ran about the health of the Nigerian head of state, General Sani Abacha. They said he was ill and had sought secret treatment abroad. The deputy editor Moria Akin Tunde admits the magazine went even further and linked the illness to more sensitive security matters.

There are a number of stories going around in Lagos about the alleged ill health of the head of state. They derive at least in part from the fact that he only appears in public sporadically, never gives press interviews, and is often represented by other members of the government at public functions.

Also, against the background of the alleged coup attempt earlier this year, there is continued speculation that someone else may be planning to take over. There is uncertainty about the fate of the alleged coup plotters. There is still no sign of a formal meeting of the all-military Provisional Ruling Council to confirm whatever sentences they have been given. It has been reported that four of those who appeared before the secret military tribunal into the coup plot are journalists, who may face prison terms for publishing sensitive security information. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Press Council Tells Journalists To Re-Register

AB0709154595 *Paris AFP in English*
1526 GMT 7 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, Sept 7 (AFP) — Journalists in Nigeria must re-register next week under

a recent order by the government's Nigerian Press Council (NPC), a journalists' union official told AFP Thursday [7 September].

Meanwhile, journalists have also been asked to re-register with the Nigeria Union of Journalists (NUJ), acting NUJ President Sani Potiskum said.

The current 15,000-strong NUJ register was invalidated by a 1992 decree promulgated by the regime of General Ibrahim Babangida, Potiskum explained by telephone from Abuja.

The NPC is planning to strengthen its powers to control journalists' professional activities, he said.

"What the NUJ wants to do now is to re-register its members to pre-empt the NPC because we do not want the council to either register our members or determine the rules that guide them," Potiskum said.

The NPC was set up by government a few years ago to regulate Nigerian journalism and investigate and punish reported cases of indiscipline.

Radio Commentary Castigates NEWSWEEK

*AB0709143695 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English
1030 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[Commentary by Mohamed Okorija]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Talking about the mischief and yellowness of the foreign media about the Nigerian political situation calls to mind an article entitled "Resistance is Futile" in NEWSWEEK magazine. The article is a pity for NEWSWEEK which, before now, has been regarded in this part of the world as one of the most reliable and reputable media because of its in-depth reports on international issues.

Unfortunately, NEWSWEEK seems to have been taken in by false claims of dissident Nigerians abroad and their foreign cohorts. Therefore, NEWSWEEK has greatly compromised its image in the eyes of discerning Nigerians and impartial observers of the Nigerian problem. A number of top Nigerian officials, including the minister of information, have gone to great lengths to explain the true situation in Nigeria so that foreign media can print the truth about what is actually amiss and the steps being taken to redress the situation.

It is very far from the truth for the writer of the article in question to portray the military government of General Sani Abacha as a brutal regime which enjoys the sufferings of Nigerians. There are problems in Nigeria just like in every evolving society. Actually, like in any modern Western nation today, Nigeria is witnessing the tumble of political evolution. But the situation in Nigeria is not hopeless, as can be seen from

the genuine steps being taken to solve the political and economic problems. NEWSWEEK can at least grant this to the Abacha administration and tell it to the world so as not to reduce the noble profession of journalism to the level of triteness. NEWSWEEK's reference to Gen. Abacha as the most repressive person is unpardonable journalese and a demonstration of personal hatred for the person of the general and the Nigerian Government.

NEWSWEEK has also suddenly shown lack of depth with regard to the Ogoni problem. Although the problem was inherited from past administrations, the Abacha government has not slacked in their efforts to find a humane solution to it. Arising from complaints of mineral and oil producing communities around the country, the Nigerian Government set up the Oil and Mineral Producing Areas Development Commission, OMPADEC, in 1991 with a take-off fund of 3 billion naira. OMPADEC has since its inception provided amenities such as potable water, rural electrification, land reclamation, road network, free scholarships up to university level, and rural health clinics for the affected communities, including Ogoniland.

It should be pointed out, however, that Ogoniland accounts for only 23,000 barrels of crude oil per day of the total daily production of over 600,000 barrels for the entire Rivers State of which Ogoni is part. This is under 4 percent of the Rivers State contribution to crude oil into the national reserve and an insignificant 1.27 percent of the total national daily production of over 2 million barrels per day.

In spite of this insignificance in relation to both local and national production, the Nigerian Government is continuing to treat Ogoniland on equal terms with other oil producing areas in the provision of amenities, yet all the other areas which account for more crude oil than Ogoniland have chosen the path of nationalism. So it can be seen that by blowing the Ogoni people's claim out of proportion, the foreign media, including NEWSWEEK, are making a ridicule out of themselves and becoming willing tools in the hands of myopic self-seekers.

If Ogoni people want this much, what happens to others who produce the bulk of Nigeria's crude oil and who have remained calm, seeing themselves as part of the national asset? If others choose to be unnecessarily difficult like the Ogoni people, can NEWSWEEK imagine the chaos that could ensue? There is no doubt that NEWSWEEK, which enjoys good readership in Nigeria, will not want to be seen as a prophet of doom and a champion of overtly ambitious Nigerians who resort to gerrymander for their selfish gains.

Drug Control Agency Announces Successes

*AB0709134695 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 5 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Air traffic between the United States and Nigeria have remained suspended so far. The U.S. government still considers Nigeria as the nerve center of drug trafficking in Africa. The suspension measure was taken to bring pressure to bear on General Sani Abacha's military regime. Our correspondent, Tunde Fatunde, has the details from Lagos:

[Begin Fatunde recording] Speaking to newsmen in Lagos, General Musa Bamayi, director of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, expressed satisfaction with the successes recorded by his organization in its efforts to deal with the prevailing drug trafficking scourge which, he said, continues to tarnish Nigeria's image abroad. The successes he mentioned include the legal action taken against drug couriers, seizure of large quantities of hard drugs, closure of car selling companies. The owners of these companies are suspected to be the true drug traffickers in the country.

In spite of all those efforts made by the Nigerian authorities, the U.S. government is not at all ready to lift the ban affecting Lagos-New York air traffic. This is because, the U.S. Government still considers Nigeria as a true drug nerve center in Africa. This stand is

also that of Jesse Helms, the senator of North Carolina who, in the TELL, a just published Nigerian weekly, stated straightforward that half of the heroin consumed today in the United States comes from Nigeria. He also accused the Nigerian security agents of being in connivance with the true barons of drugs who, according to him, are never prosecuted in Gen. Abacha's country. [end recording]

Italy Donates Funds for Internet Connection

*AB0709225195 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1800 GMT 7 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Italian Embassy in Nigeria has donated 3 million naira in furtherance of Nigeria's bid to develop Internet connectivity. The donation was announced yesterday in Lagos, at the opening of the Lagos Internet Expo '95 two-day workshop, organized by the Nigeria Internet Group. The theme of the workshop holding at the Muson Center, Onikon, is Internet Connectivity: A Way Forward. [sentence as heard] (Mr. Stefano Dejack), first secretary at the Italian Embassy, who was present at the ceremony, said that Nigeria has a lot to gain from approved connectivity to the Internet. He noted that the Internet facilitates exchange of information at all levels.

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